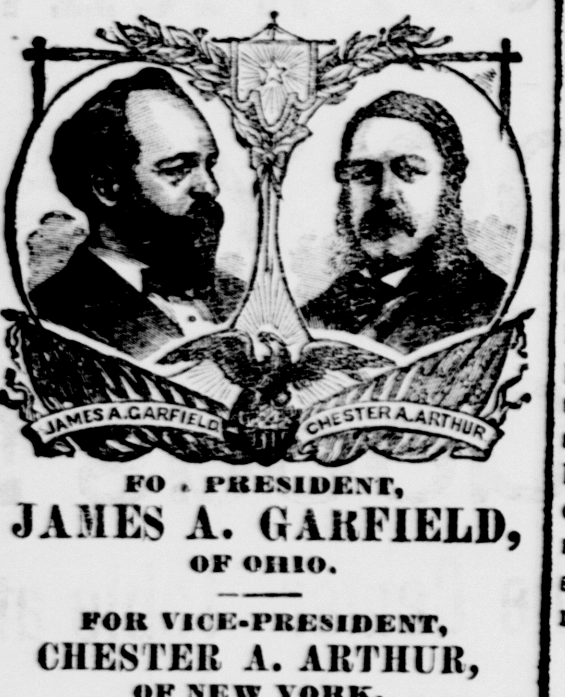


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REPUBLICAN TICKET.



FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
OF NEW YORK.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.
A Republican Convention of the First Con-
gressional District of the State of Wisconsin,
composed of the counties of Kenosha, Racine,
Rock, Walworth and Waukesha, is hereby called
to meet at the village of Geneva, in Walworth
county, on the 23rd day of July, 1880, at 10 o'clock
noon of that day, to nominate a candidate for
Congress for the District, for the next ensuing
two years. Each Senate and Assembly District
will be entitled to two delegates in the Convention.

Dated June 23, 1880.
JOHN R. BENNETT,
D. B. BARNES,
E. ENOS,
T. G. FISH,
W. E. REED,
Committee.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Republican Senatorial Convention of the
Seventeenth Senatorial District, comprising the
county of Rock, is hereby called to meet at the
Court House, in the city of Janesville, on the
25th day of July, 1880, at 2 o'clock in the after-
noon of that day, to select two Senators. Dele-
gates to represent the District in the Republican
Congressional District Convention, for the First
Congressional District of Wisconsin, to be held
at the village of Geneva, in Walworth county, on
the 23rd day of July, 1880, and to transact any
other business that may be deemed appropriate.
Each of the towns and wards will be entitled to
the same number of delegates as in the County
Conventions.

JOHN R. BENNETT,
S. T. MEHRILL,
L. M. BENNETT,
S. S. NORTON,
W. H. TRIPP,
Committee.

Neither Tilden's claims nor tally have
been very successful.

Hendricks was extremely willing, but
the Convention wasn't.

Mr. Tilden's letter was a miscarriage. It
was intended to create a boom for him, but
it proved his defeat.

The only consolation Mr. Tilden can
draw out of his snub at Cincinnati, will be
to laugh at the Democratic funeral next
November.

The tail-end of the Democratic ticket
has a small barrel, but he don't give much
and will not be able to satisfy the greed of
the Democrats who want a plundering
campaign.

For reasons why General Hancock
should not be elected, the Democrats are
referred to their party newspapers and the
speeches of their public men during the
campaign of 1880.

The Chicago Convention sealed the
political death warrant of Tilden. The
nomination of Garfield was too much for
him. From that time his chances for the
nomination began to wane.

The Democratic Convention wanted to
make the country believe that it would not
condone the frauds of Tilden. The fact is
the Republican nominees prevented the
nomination of the Cigar Sage. They were
too strong for Tammy.

The Cincinnati Convention was not
prepared to take any tally from Tilden.
The cunning old fox wanted to arouse a
little sympathy for himself, and wrote a
cunningly devised letter, but he was not
cunning enough to hoodwink the Convention.

Four years ago the Democratic ticket
was made up of hard and soft money men
—Tilden pretending to be hard, and Hen-
dricks professing to be soft. This year the
ticket is made of Union and anti-Union
men—Hancock being a Union soldier
and English a rebel sympathizer. The
Democrats take their drinks straight, but
their tickets mixed.

After John Kelly was set down upon
in the Cincinnati Convention and the
nomination of Hancock was made, he
mounted the platform, said he was satis-
fied with the nomination, would work for
the ticket, and pledged the support of
Tammany. But a reunited Democracy in
New York can not give that State to
Hancock. The frauds of 1868 can not be
repeated.

When General Grant was nominated in
1868, the Democratic newspapers and
stump speakers set up the cry that he was
not fit for the office of President because
nearly all his life had been spent in the
army, and therefore he knew nothing about
the duties which that office would throw
upon him. But the Democrats have nomi-
nated a man who has never performed a
civil act in his life, and beside that, boasts
that he has always been a Democrat and

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 24 JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880. NUMBER 94

always will be. Whatever he may have
done during the war, it will become a man
in his position to boast of his partisanship.
That is not the kind of a man the people
will place in the Presidential chair.

As between the two men—Garfield and
Hancock—there should be no hesitation as
to which should be elected. In Garfield
we have a man who has known every
stage of American citizenship—who has
risen from the humblest walks of life to
the proud position of standing foremost
among our best and ablest statesmen, a
man whose manliness, integrity, and ability,
have won for him the confidence of the
people. In Hancock the Democrats have
a man who is totally wanting in statesman-
ship, and whose chiefest boast is that he
has always been a partisan. One is a sol-
dier, a statesman of the highest order, a
man of profound learning—the other is
simply a soldier with nothing but a fair
record.

There is reported to be in active opera-
tion in Pennsylvania a scheme to control
the wheat markets of the world. The com-
pany which is reaching for this vast prop-
erty is the Standard Oil Company, the great
oil monopoly of Pennsylvania. The inten-
tion of the Company is to purchase all the
wheat lands in the Northwest, especially
in Minnesota. So far this year it
has purchased 40,000 acres in that State,
20,000 of which have been broken up and
is now covered with wheat. Purchasing
agents have been sent in all directions in
the Northwest and extensive pur-
chases of land are constantly
being made. The extent of the greed of
the Standard Oil Company can be im-
agined when it is said that it will not stop
short of one million acres. The power of
the Standard Oil Company is tremendous.
In ten years it has increased its assets
from \$100,000 to \$22,000,000; and beside
that controls Legislature, and three great
lines of railways.

THE DEMOCRACY AND NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

We congratulate the country upon the hon-
est and thrift of a Democratic Congress, which
has reduced the public expenditures \$40,000,000
in a year; upon the continuation of prosperity
and the reduction of the national debt, and
also upon the promise of such a change in the
administration of the government as shall insure
the maintenance of the public service.—National Democratic
Platform.

Let us see about that. When the Demo-
crats had control of the House of
Representatives two years, they claimed
that they had reduced the expenditures of
the Government some 20 millions a year.
The Democratic party in Congress did
attempt, or pretended to attempt, to econ-
omize in the direction of Government
expenditures. But unluckily for the party
the work it attempted to do in
that direction was ill-conceived and
unsubstantial. What the Democrats
did was done through partisan motives.
The reductions were made indiscrimi-
nately, and could not be maintained. They
had an eye in making capital for the party,
and did not take into account the benefit
which would result to the Government
from those reforms in the civil service.
That this is a true statement of the motives
and acts of the party in Congress we will
see from the following facts:

The official record of the extraordinary
expenditures of the Government for the
year ending June 30, 1876, the one made
by the Republicans of the Forty-third
Congress, were in round num-
bers 258 million dollars. The
Democrats took control of the House the
next Congress, and for the year ending
June 30, 1877, the expenditures were re-
duced to 238 million dollars. The next
year the Democrats reduced the appropria-
tions to 237 million dollars. But for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, the Demo-
crats ran up the expenditures to 267 mil-
lion dollars, and for the next year to 298
millions more by nearly 50 millions than
the Republican expenditures for the last
year that party had control of the House.

But that is not all. When the expendi-
tures for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1880, amounted to
293 million dollars, the deficiencies
were still unpaid for, and the expendi-
tures for the year ending June 30, 1881,
for which the last session of Congress
made provision, will be about 300 million
dollars. Here we see how the Democratic
party in Congress is reforming the civil
service, and what it is doing in bringing
about economic reform! Under its dicta-
tion, the expenses of the Government are
on the increase. The Democrats in Con-
gress have not only not reduced the pub-
lic expenditures 40 millions a year, but
they have increased them to the amount of
40 millions above those of the Republicans
when the latter were last in power in the
House, and 60 millions above the
Democratic appropriations of 1877. The
Republicans did better than this. They
reduced the expenditure from 293 millions
in 1871, to 258 millions in 1876, and now
it will be seen that the Democratic expendi-
tures of 1880, or for the fiscal year end-
ing June 30, 1880, are higher by several
millions than they were under Republican
rule in 1871.

It will be seen that true reform in the
National expenditures belongs to the Re-
publican party. When the Democrats
assumed control of Congress they prom-
ised many things. They promised to reduce
the expenses of the Government. They
have not done it. They pledged themselves
that they would make radical reforms in
taxation: They have failed to keep their
promises. They guaranteed substantial
reforms in all departments of the
Government. They have shown an utter
incapacity to inaugurate any reform.

The Democrats have been tried in Con-
gress, and not in a single instance have
they fulfilled a single promise. This rec-
ord one which will not receive the endorse-
ment of the people in the election of 1880.

THE LAST BALLOT.

Or the One Which Ended the
Agony of the Candidates at
Cincinnati.

How the Contest was Finally
Ended in the Nomination of
Hancock.

The Last Ballot as Corrected
and Announced by the
Chair.

The News Does Not Create Much
Enthusiasm in New York.

What the Chicago Times Says of
the Democratic Nominee.

An Extraordinary Increase of
Pension Claims at the Pension
Bureau.

An Increase of Five Thousand
Per Month During the Past
Year.

The Pension Bureau Flooded
with Claims Unexamined.

Other Interesting State and Mis-
cellaneous News Items.

IT IS FINISHED.

Hancock and English the Chosen
Victims of the Cincinnati Con-
vention.

CINCINNATI June 24.—The agony is over
for the present. After a contest which,
at different times, has kindled the flame of
hope in the bosom of nearly every promi-
nent Democrat in the party, the conven-
tion has united upon General Winfield
Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, for Presi-
dent, and W. H. English, of Indiana, for
Vice President. The result, so far as
Hancock is concerned, was generally ex-
pected by those who witnessed the enthus-
iasm which his name excited yesterday.
Yet his most ardent supporters entertained
a well-grounded fear that he might be
defeated by the machinations or
the money of Tilden. However, after de-
voting the entire night to a canvass of the
old man's strength, the New York delega-
tion met early this morning, decided that
it was useless to try and force him upon
the convention, and agreed to vote solid
for Sam Randall. This determination
leaked out; in fact no secret was made of
it, and its influence was such that before
the convention assembled, Tilden was
known to be a dead cock in the pot.
Meanwhile Hancock's friends had not
been idle, and by persuasion, promises,
and bribes, had gained more than a hun-
dred recruits from Arkansas, Alabama,
Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachu-
setts, North Carolina, Iowa, Pennsylvania,
and Tennessee, and had received intima-
tions that Illinois and Ohio were ready to
swing for him if it became apparent that
he needed only their votes to secure the
nomination. They were therefore confi-
dent of success, and felt that only the most
sudden and unexpected change of senti-
ment could bring about the defeat of their
man.

The ballot as finally corrected was as
follows:

STATES.	HANCOCK.	ENGLISH.	TILDEN.
Alabama.....	26	12	1
Arkansas.....	12	12	1
California.....	6	12	1
Colorado.....	12	12	1
Connecticut.....	12	12	1
Delaware.....	12	12	1
Florida.....	12	12	1
Georgia.....	12	12	1
Illinois.....	12	12	1
Indiana.....	12	12	1
Iowa.....	12	12	1
Kansas.....	12	12	1
Kentucky.....	12	12	1
Louisiana.....	12	12	1
Maine.....	12	12	1
Maryland.....	12	12	1
Massachusetts.....	12	12	1
Michigan.....	12	12	1
Minnesota.....	12	12	1
Mississippi.....	12	12	1
Missouri.....	12	12	1
Nebraska.....	12	12	1
Nevada.....	12	12	1
New Hampshire.....	12	12	1
New Jersey.....	12	12	1
New York.....	12	12	1
North Carolina.....	12	12	1
Ohio.....	12	12	1
Oregon.....	12	12	1
Pennsylvania.....	12	12	1
Rhode Island.....	12	12	1
South Carolina.....	12	12	1
Tennessee.....	12	12	1
Texas.....	12	12	1
Vermont.....	12	12	1
Virginia.....	12	12	1
West Virginia.....	12	12	1
Wisconsin.....	12	12	1
Totals.....	70	130	1

Whole number of votes, 738.

NOT MUCH

Enthusiasm Over the Democratic
Nominees.

New York, June 24.—The news of Han-
cock's nomination was received with
cheers by the Democrats, but the city is in
no way aroused by it as over Garfield's
nomination. Republicans generally feel
that a nice looking, brave soldier has been
put up to cover the very bad principles of
the Democratic party, and that they have
studied themselves by not nominating
Tilden, because they have shovelled fraud
for nearly four years.

Thurlow Weed said this evening that
the nomination was a strong one.
George William Curtis thinks it is weak,
and not as good as Bayard's would have
been. Garfield, he says, distinguished
himself as a volunteer officer, and Hancock
is a regular officer. He thinks Garfield's
military record will therefore arouse as
much enthusiasm as Hancock's. He feels
confident Garfield will carry New York
State.

MADISON.

MADISON, June 24.—The nomination of
Hancock and English was received here
with considerable enthusiasm by the
Democracy. One hundred guns were fired
about 3 p. m. in honor of the event. Dur-
ing the firing a very heavy thunder storm

prevailed, the Republicans claiming that
Divine wrath was being poured out against
the rejection of the Democracy, and that it
was a sure indication of utter defeat for
Hancock and English in November.

HANCOCK.

What the Chicago Times Says of the
Democratic Nominee—A Comparison
Between Hancock and Garfield.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Chicago Times,
Independent Democratic, says of the nomi-
nation of Hancock:

But it is not a nomination which can be
said to fulfill the party's opportunity. It
never had a more favorable opportunity to
bring to the front a new political leader;
one who would give promise of leading
the party out of the old political graveyard
and onward to a new and hopeful future
of political activity. General Hancock has
furnished no evidence of good capacity for
political leadership. As The Times said of
him yesterday, he is nothing but a soldier,
and not a very brilliant one at that. El-
lucated for the profession of arms, he
has always pursued that profession,
and rose by personal gallantry during
the civil war to the rank of a major
general; though he never held an inde-
pendent command, and never gained a vic-
tory. It was when commander of the
military district of New Orleans, in 1867,
that he chiefly gained public note by the
tenor of his military orders, declaring that
the true function of the military, after
armed rebellion had been put down, was
to uphold the civil power in the normal
exercise of its functions. This, he said,
would be the guiding principle of his ac-
tion; but he at the same time announced
that any forcible obstruction of the laws
would be "instantly suppressed by arms."
These orders were put forth with a good
deal of declamatory flourish about
"free institutions" and "the great principles
of American liberty," a style of superfluous magilo-
quence that greatly rickled the effusive
southerners, and led them to regard Gen-
eral Hancock as a "northern man with
southern ideas." Ever since, the southern
politicians have been inclined toward him
as a Presidential possibility—a circum-
stance not likely to strengthen his candi-
dacy at the north. His name was brought
before the convention of 1868, but the ob-
jection of presenting a man who was noth-
ing but a soldier in opposition to one
who, though nothing but a soldier, was
more famous one, caused it to be received
with little favor. It was then believed to
be the true policy of the party to present
an eminent civilian, of known
capacity for political lead-
ership. The foundation of that belief
was good in 1868, and is equally good
now. The party at Cincinnati has failed
in its attempt to put forward a man who
stands on nothing but his military record,
the other has gained his widest reputation
as one of the foremost among the ablest of
our living statesmen. The nomination of
a soldier with a good war record, whose
fidelity to the national cause is unassail-
able, will go far to suppress any "bloody
shirt" campaign, and will have chosen
for its leader a statesman, not a mere sol-
dier.

As regards the military record of the
two men, General Hancock and Mr. Gar-
field may be regarded as standing on the
same platform. Their military records
are perhaps equally good. But, while Gar-
field stands on nothing but his military
record, the other has gained his widest reputation
as one of the foremost among the ablest of
our living statesmen. The nomination of
a soldier with a good war record, whose
fidelity to the national cause is unassail-
able, will go far to suppress any "bloody
shirt" campaign, and will have chosen
for its leader a statesman, not a mere sol-
dier.

There is one thing that the nomination of
General Hancock is a mistake, it is not a
blunder. He is not the man for leader of a
political party in this, or in any other polit-
ical emergency.

PENSION MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Over 32,000
Congressional letters were sent out by the
Pension Bureau during the last session.
Inquiries were answered regarding all
sorts of matters relating to the claims of
applicants for pensions. [Claims have in-
creased during the last fourteen months at
the rate of 5,000 per month. These unat-
tended claims now more than double the
number at the date of the passage of the
arrears of pension act in January, 1879.
There are now pending 259,000
claims, or thereabouts. During
the six months prior to the passage of the
act, from July 1, 1878, to January 1, 1879,
the claims filed each month did not exceed
1,250 for widows and invalids together.
The seventeen months since the passage of
the arrears act have seen no less than
8,500 per month placed on file. These are
rapidly accumulating, as can readily be
calculated, when it is known that under
the present facilities only about 2,500 per
month can be disposed of. It means are
not furnished to expedite this business and
stop this surplus of some 6,000 per month
from piling up, it will be years before the
cases of many applicants are reached, and
it is doubtful if at all during the life of the
legatee of the ward.

SUICIDE.

MANITOWOC, June 24.—Mrs William
Gary, of Cato, this county, committed sui-
cide at that place last night. She was
found in an adjacent building this morning
her throat cut from ear to ear. Her friends
are unable to account for the rash act only
through the fact that she has given ap-
pearances of slight derangement for the
past two months, pending her daughter's
wedding, which was not the least against
her will, but quite to the contrary. Her
daughter was to have been married to-day.

SYLVESTER BURNS.

WATERTOWN, June 24.—Sylvester Burns,
a resident of Jefferson County since 1849,
and ex-County Treasurer, died last even-
ing at his home in this city of paralysis,
aged 61 years. He leaves a wife, four sons
and three daughters.

THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

The Officers Deny that It is to Fall
Into the Hands of the St. Paul
Company.

Milwaukee Sentinel.
Since the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
railroad company began its system of
swallowing up all the minor corporations
that came in its way, its directors have not
moved in one direction or another unless
rumors were to one set aloft that more
railroads were to be conquered and lose
their existence in the great combination.
The latest rumor portends the purchase of
the Wisconsin Central road over
which Manager Merrill, of the St. Paul
road, and other railroad magnates passed
the first of the week. It was promised in
the minds of some that the result of the
trip would end the existence of the Wis-
consin Central. Yesterday a Sentinel re-
porter approached Alexander Mitchell on
subject. He laughed at the idea, and
seemed to think it preposterous that such
rumors had been set aloft. Manager Mer-
rill, he said, had been in the office of his
over the Wisconsin Central road to look up
the prospects of the Milwaukee & North-
ern road. Attorney Cary was surprised to
learn that such rumors had gained circula-
tion or credence. President Colby, of the
Wisconsin Central, who has just returned
from an eastern trip, scouted the idea. He
wanted to know where such information
had been gained, in advance of him-
self. As far as he was concerned, and he
presumed he had as much interest in the
alleged sale as anybody, there was not one
iota of truth in the rumors. And yet, in
view of all this testimony, which certainly
ought to be convincing, there are those
who believe that the truth of the rumors
are yet to be realized.

Indian Names in Wisconsin.

Green Bay Advocate.

Our readers are aware that most of the
names of places in this vicinity are derived
from the Indian tongue, some of them
having been altered somewhat for the sake
of euphony, as, for instance, Peshtigo for
Pe-shet-ti-go. We interviewed our old
friend Captain Powell, the other day, who
is well along in years and was born here,
and is almost as familiar with the Indian
language as the Indians themselves, and
he gives us the following as the signifi-
cations of some of the names of places in this
vicinity:

Sauvageo—The yellow sand.
Oconto—The place of the pickerel.
Peshigo—The place of the brants.
Peshtigo—Snapping turtle.
Menominee—Wild rice.
Manitowish—The place where the lodges
are; literally, the village.
Escanaba—A flat rock.
Manitowoc—The dwelling of the spirit.
Kewaunee—The name of a kind of
duck.

Thus it will be seen that the Indians
named places after some peculiarity of the
locality, or as in the case of Manitowoc,
after some supernatural being. Most of the
American names are utterly meaningless,
as applied to the locality, and we like the
Indian best.

Take for instance, Appleton, Seymour,
New London, Probie, etc., which convey
no idea, whatever, Bellevue is French
and is duplicated in other languages, as
for instance, Buena Vista, in Spanish,
Fond du Lac is good and conveys an idea.
Oshkosh perpetuates the name of an In-
dian chief and Mariette that of an Indian
woman and both are very good. Rapid
des Peres means something and but for its
being too long a name was a good one, but
twisted into De Pere it has lost its signifi-
cance. And so on through the list. There
is a great chance for improvement in
names.

All Indorse It.

"The Recorder," Americus, Ga., says:
"Clerks, Senators, Representatives, Doc-
tors, Lawyers, Citizens, in public and pri-
vate life, are testifying by the thousands,
and over their own signatures, that a rem-
edy has been found for Bright's Disease of
the Kidneys and for Diabetes; these are
respectively known as Warner's Safe Kid-
ney and Liver Cure and Warner's Safe
Diabetes Cure."

AMUSEMENT.

MIDGET HALL,
CONNORS' STORE.

Will be on exhibition
TUESDAY, JUNE 29th,
For a few days only, in Connors'
Store, West Milwaukee St.

MAJOR TOT

The Marvelous Midget of Mankind,
aged 15 years, weight only 105 lbs.,
will hold Leaves daily from 3 to 5,
and 7 to 9 p. m. Admission only 15
cents, children under 12 years 10 cents.
N. B.—Come to the place of exhibi-
tion and see some of his clothes and his \$1,000
miniature coach.

NEW GOODS

A FRESH STOCK!
GROCERIES!

Just Received at No. 93 West
Milwaukee street.

A Good Jap Tea for 36 Cents,
And other grades up to 75c

Canned Goods, Soaps, Syrups
&c., at small profit, and Sugars
at actual cost for cash.

New York Apples and Sweet
Cider.

J. B. MINOR.

To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board
new and convenient form.
J. B. MINOR, GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT WHEELLOCK'S!
CROCKERY STORE,
Fruit Jars

You can get one of the best
Ever put on the market—The
"Milkmaid." They also keep
the Mason and other Jars.
Look at the 4-Quart Ice Cream
Freezers for \$2.00. Jewett's
Water Coolers.

JEWETT'S FILTERS,
(The use of Filters avoids
sickness many times). New
styles of Bird Cages, Elegant
11 Pieces Decorated Toilet
Sets, \$5.00; more

Hanging Baskets,
At 10 cents each, Flower Pots, Lawn Vases; Job
lot of Clothes Baskets, at half their cost; New Pat-
terns of Glassware; 20 patterns of Goblets; some
beauties at \$1.00 per dozen; 4 styles of Glass Tea
Sets at 50 cents; new supplies for eating Berries,
Green Peas, Puddings, &c. Another lot of Mad-
dock's Pine

STONE CHINA WARE
At old prices; plenty of

Silver
Ware
Cutlery and China Ware, Job Lot of 375 Vases at
special prices; Fine French China Moss Rose 50
Piece Tea Set, \$12.00. New Novelties just open-
ed, suitable for presents.
oct13dly

PEOPLES DRUG STORE!
COR. MAIN and MILWAUKEE STS.

A. J. ROBERTS, - Proprietor.

A general stock of pure drugs
and Patent Medicines. The
finest assortment of Hair, Cloth
and Tooth Brushes, dressing
Cases and Hand Mirrors, which
I am selling at wholesale prices.
All kinds of Toilet Preparations,
fine Bath and Toilet Soaps, in-
cluding "Yosemite Boquet," the
finest Perfumed Toilet Soap
made. The largest and best as-
sortment of Perfumes in the city.
Also a fine line of imported and
domestic Cigars.

The Empire
DRUG STORE
This is the oldest established Drug Store in
Janesville, and has well earned the title of
"THE OLD RELIABLE."
Every article found in an enterprising and first
class establishment of this kind is kept constantly
on hand. All descriptions of
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Oils,
PAINTS,
Brushes & Toilet Articles,
Kept in abundance. I have for sale the cele-
brated
CELLULOSE TRUSS
The best truss ever made, and all other kinds in
stock.
Prescriptions & Family Receipts
Prepared promptly and with accuracy. I always
keep one of the largest, the most varied, and best
stock of
CIGARS
To be found in the city.
NO. 27 NORTH MAIN ST., JANESVILLE, WIS.
Wm. M. ELDREDGE.
PROPRIETOR.
aug30dly

BOARD OF REVIEW.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Re-
view of the City of Janesville, will meet at the
City Clerk's office, on Monday, the 25th day of
June, 1880, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of
reviewing the assessment of said city for the
year 1880.
Janesville, Wis., June 24, 1880.
J. M. BURGESS,
City Clerk.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880.

THE CANDIDATES.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

James Abraham Garfield was born on the 19th of November, 1831, in the township of Orange, Chagrin county, Ohio, about fifteen miles southeast of Cleveland. He comes of plain New England country stock. His father, Abraham Garfield, was a farmer in very moderate circumstances, who died in 1839, leaving a family of four children, of whom James was the youngest. His mother, a woman of unusual strength of character, is still living. By her exertions she managed to keep the family together until the boys were old enough to earn their own living. The land in Orange is poor, and the little Garfield farm afforded only a scanty subsistence to the family. James got a few months of district school tuition winters, and the rest of the year worked upon the farm or helped in a carpenter's shop. He had an absorbing ambition to get a good education, which at an early age gave his character its bent, and shaped his future course in life. The Ohio and Erie Canal ran not far from his mother's house, and finding that the man employed upon it got better wages than he could earn at the carpenter's bench, he hired out as a driver when he was seventeen years old, and soon rose to the position of boatman. Hard work and exposure brought on a fever in the fall of 1848, which lasted three months and put an end to a scheme for shipping as a sailor on the lakes.

In the spring of 1849, the boy's mother gave him a few dollars which she had saved for the purpose of pinching economy, and told him he could now realize his ambition of learning something more than the district school could teach. He went to Geauga Academy, an obscure institution in a country village not far from Orange, and being too poor to pay the \$1.50 a week which was the price asked for board, he took a few cooking utensils and a stock of groceries, and, during a room in an old unpainted farm-house, boarded himself. From the day he left home for the Academy he never had a dollar which he did not earn. He soon found employment with the carpenters of the village, and by working mornings and evenings he earned enough to pay his way. The summer vacation enabled him to save something toward the fall term, and in the ensuing winter he taught a district school. Thus he kept on for several years, teaching in the winter, working at the bench in summers, and attending the Academy during the fall and spring terms. He was a student of the fair-haired country lad in those days, looking a good deal like a German in spite of his pure Yankee blood. Healthy in mind and body, genial in temperament, a good wrestler and ball-player as well as a good student, he was a great favorite with his comrades and teachers.

AT COLLEGE.

When he was twenty-three years old, he felt that he had got the education out of the country academy which it was capable of giving, and resolved to go to college. He was confident that he could enter the Junior class, and so have only two years to complete the college course, and he calculated that he had saved by his teaching and carpenter work about half enough money to pay his expenses. How to get the rest of the sum needed was the problem of a kind-hearted gentleman, many years his senior, who has ever since been one of his closest friends, loaned him the amount. So scrupulous was the young man about the payment of the debt that he got his life insured and placed the policy in his creditor's hands. "If I live," he said, "I shall pay you, and if I die you will suffer no loss." The debt was repaid soon after he graduated. He went to Williams College in the fall of 1851, and, as he had anticipated, he passed the examination for the Junior class. Two years later he graduated, and bore off the metaphysical honor. His classmates ranked him as a student of industry as a student, his physical activity in the college games, and his cordial, hearty, social ways.

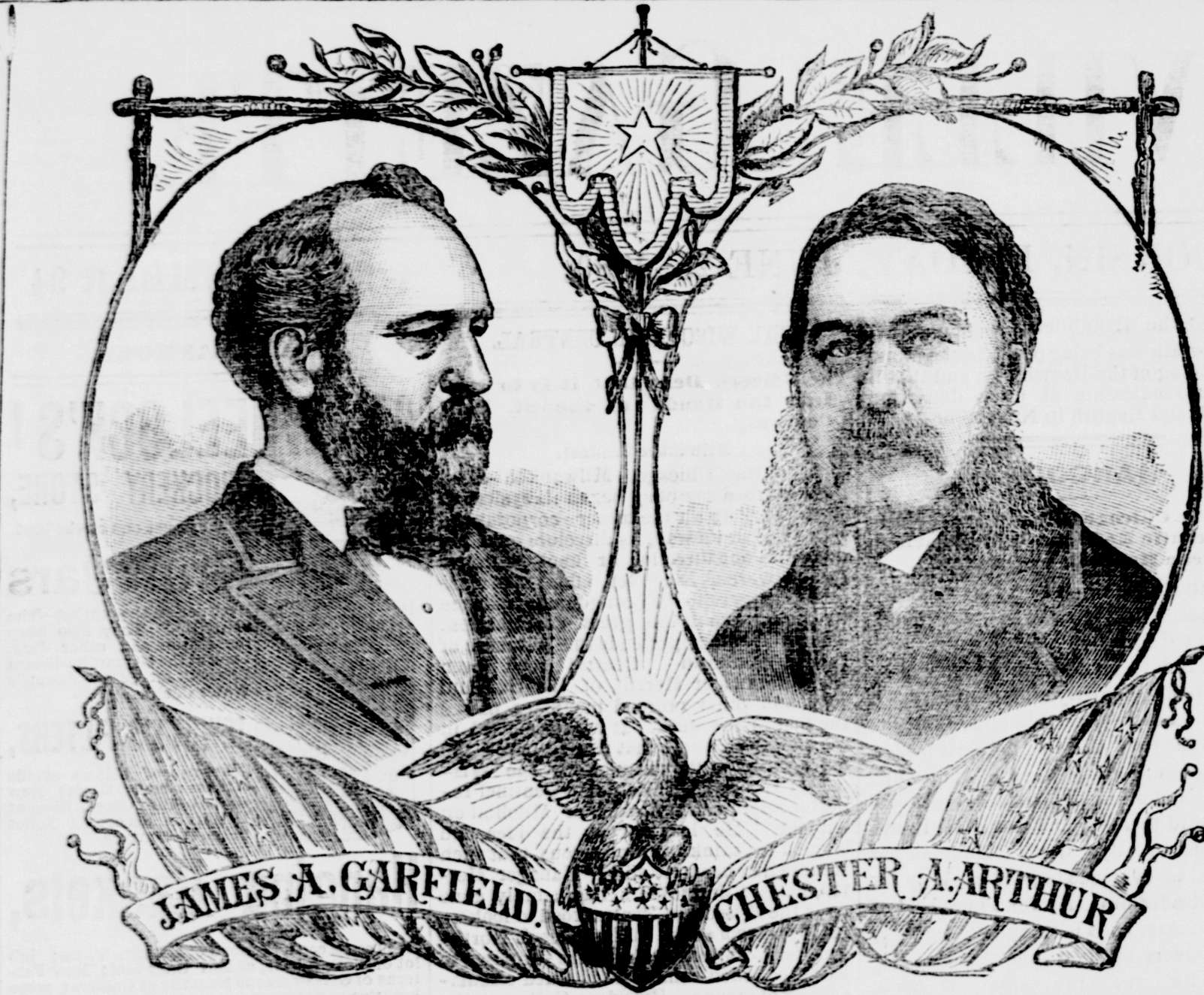
While at the Geauga Academy, Garfield joined the Disciples' Church, a new sect which had spread with remarkable rapidity in Ohio and the neighboring States, the preaching of Alexander Campbell. It has often been said that Garfield was at one time a minister. This is not true. The story had a foundation, however, in the fact that he used to speak in the churches of the denomination. The Disciples at that time had no regular paid ministry. They supported traveling elders, but the churches had no pastors, and were usually addressed by some one among the members who had a natural talent for public oratory. Garfield's purpose was to be a lawyer, and he had not swerved from it at the time he used to talk of religion and at a future time to the little congregations in the Disciples' meeting-houses in Northern Ohio.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

In the county of Portage, not far from where Garfield lived, the Disciples had a struggling college, called Hiram Eclectic Institute, which undertook to furnish education and religious training at the lowest possible price. It was natural that the young, talented Disciple, Garfield, who had just been graduated with distinction in an Eastern college, should be attracted to this school. He became professor of Latin and Greek, and the next year, when he was only twenty-six years old, he was made president of the institute. There probably never was a younger college president. He carried into his new position the remarkable energy and vigor and good sense which are the main springs of his character. He soon doubled the attendance at school, raised its standard of scholarship, strengthened its faculty, and inspired everybody connected with it with something of his own zeal and enthusiasm. At the same time he studied law and was an omnivorous reader of general literature. His place in life seemed now won, and he married the object of his youthful love—Lucy R. R. R., a farmer's daughter, who had been his fellow student at the academy. Miss R. R. R. was a refined, intelligent, affectionate girl, who shared his thirst for knowledge and his ambition for culture, and had at the same time, the domestic tastes and talents which fitted her equally to preside over the home of the poor college professor and that of the famous statesman.

LEGISLATURE AND ARMY.

In 1859 Garfield was elected to the Senate of Ohio from the counties of Portage and Summit. He had taken part in the political campaign of a vigorous and logical stump orator. He did not think a few weeks in the Winter at Columbus would break in seriously upon his college work, to which he was devoted. It is probable, however, that he already felt the promptings of political ambition, which he did not even acknowledge to himself. His most intimate friend in the Senate was J. D. Cox, who afterward became a Major-General and Governor of the State. During the session of 1861-62, Garfield was characteristically active and vigorous in aiding to prepare the State to stand by the General Government in opposition to the rising storm of rebellion. When the storm burst he determined to drop everything and enter the army. A company was raised at Hiram composed exclusively of the students of his college, and was attached to the 43d Ohio Infantry. At that time the Ohio Regiment when organized elected their officers by ballot. Garfield was chosen Colonel, and the regiment took the field in Eastern Kentucky in December, 1861. Colonel Garfield was assigned to the command of the 19th Brigade, and was ordered by General Buell to drive Humphrey Marshall out of the Sandy



JAMES A. GARFIELD

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

Valley. Thus a citizen soldier who had never seen a battle was entrusted with the serious task of defeating a force outnumbering his by nearly two to one, and commanded by a man who had led the famous charge of the Kentucky Volunteers at Buena Vista. By a forced night march he reached Marshall's position near Prestonburg at daybreak; fell upon him with impetuosity, and after a sharp fight forced him to burn his baggage and retreat into Virginia. The Rebels left a small force in Pound Gap, which they fortified and held as a point of observation. On the 14th of March, General Garfield started with 500 infantry and 300 cavalry to dislodge this force. A severe march of ten days brought his men to the gap. He sent his cavalry along the main road to attract the enemy's attention, while he scrambled over the rocks and through the woods with his infantry and reached the outskirts of the Rebel camp unobserved. A few volleys scattered them in full retreat.

These operations cleared Eastern Kentucky and stopped the flank movement which was disturbing Buell's plan. It was of much greater military importance than the number of troops in it indicated. Garfield was rewarded for his victory with the rank of Brigadier-General, and was ordered to join Buell's army which was then on its way to reinforce Grant at Pittsburg Landing. In command of the Twentieth Brigade he reached the battle field in the second day of the engagement. His brigade next took part in the tedious siege of Corinth. In August ill-health compelled him to leave the field for a time, and he was made a member of the court-martial for the trial of Fitz John Porter. In January, 1863, he was made Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland, and became the intimate friend and adviser of the commanding General, General Rosecranz. At the battle of Chickamauga he wrote every order save one, submitting each to General Rosecranz for approval or change. That one was the fatal order to General Wood, which lost the day. The words did not clearly convey the meaning of the command, and the result was the opening of the gap in the main line through which the Rebels poured, flanking and destroying Rosecranz's right wing. General Garfield was made a Major-General for his conduct at Chickamauga.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

In the summer of 1862, when everybody supposed the war was going to end in a few months, a number of officers who had gained distinction in the field were taken up at home and elected to Congress. Among them was General Garfield, who was nominated by the Republicans of Joshua R. Giddings' old district while with his brigade in Kentucky. He had no knowledge of any such movement in his behalf, and when he accepted the nomination he did so in the belief that the Rebellion would be subdued before he would be called upon to take his seat in the House, in December, 1863. His nomination was partly the result of his military fame and partly of a desire on the part of the friends of Giddings to deliver the country from the pest of a Congressman who had pushed his way out of Congress two years before. Garfield's popularity made him the most available man in the district for this purpose. He was elected by a large majority. He continued his military service up to the day of the meeting of Congress. Even then he seriously thought of resigning his position as a Representative rather than his Major-General's commission, and would have done so had there been any prospect of active service in the field during the winter months. He has often expressed regret that he did not fight the war through. Alas! he done so, he would, no doubt, have ranked as one among the foremost of the victorious Generals of the Republic.

A SPLENDID FINANCIAL RECORD.

Again reelected in 1863, General Garfield was appointed chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and during the same Congress did most of the hard work of the committee on the ninth census. His financial views, always sound, and based on the firm foundation of honest money and unsullied National honor, had now become strengthened by his studies and investigations, and he was recognized as the best authority in the country on the great subjects of the debt and the currency. His record in the legislation concerning these subjects is without a flaw. No man in Congress made a more consistent and unwavering fight against the paper money delusions that flourished during the decade following the war, and in favor of specie payments and the strict fulfillment of the Nation's obligations to its creditors. His speeches became the financial gospel of the Republican party.

In 1871 General Garfield was made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and held the post until the Democrats got control of the House in 1875. In the important position he largely reduced the expenditures of the government and thoroughly reformed the system of estimates and appropriations, providing for closer accountability on the part of those who spend the public money, and a clear knowledge on the part of those who vote of what it was used for.

LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

When James G. Blaine went to the Senate, in 1877, the mantle of Republican leadership in the House was by common consent placed upon Garfield, and he has worn it ever since. In January last he was elected to the Senate to the seat which will be vacated by Allen G. Thurman on the 4th of March, 1881. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus, an honor never given to any other man of any party in the House of Representatives.

A leader in the House he is more cautious and less daring than Blaine, his judicious turn of mind makes him too prone to look for two sides of a question for him to be an efficient partisan. When the issue fairly touches his convictions, however, he becomes thoroughly aroused

and strikes tremendous blows. Blaine's tactics were to continually harass the enemy by sharp shooting surprises and picket firing. Garfield waits for an opportunity to deliver a pitched battle, and his generalship is shown to best advantage when the fight is a fair one and waged on grounds where each party thinks itself the strongest. Then his solid shot of argument are exceedingly effective. On the stump Garfield is one of the best orators in the Republican party. He has a good voice, an air of evident sincerity, great clearness and vigor of statement and a way of knitting his arguments together so as to make a speech deepen its impression on the mind of the hearer until the climax is reached.

With the single exception of 1867 when he made a tour of Europe, he has done hard work on the stump for the Republican party in every campaign since he entered Congress. For the past ten years his services have been in demand in all parts of the country. He has usually reserved half his time for the Ohio canvass, and given the other half to other States. The November election finds him worn and sagged with travel and speaking in the open air, but his robust constitution always carries him through, and after a few weeks rest on his farm he appears in Washington refreshed and ready for the duties of the session.

HIS INDUSTRIAL HABITS.

Of his industry and studious habits a great deal might be said, but a single illustration will suffice. Once during the busiest part of a very busy session at Washington a friend found him in his library behind a big barricade of books. This was no unusual sight, but when the visitor glanced at the volumes he saw they were all different editions of Horace, or books relating to that poet. "I find I am overworked and need recreation," said the General. "Now, my theory is that the best way to rest the mind is not to let it idle, but to put it at something quite outside of the ordinary line of its employment. So I am resting by learning all the Congressional Library can show about Horace and the various editions and translations of his poems." General Garfield never went through the lower grades of law practice. After he had made his reputation in Congress he was occasionally associated with Jeremiah H. Black in important Supreme Court cases, where his power of close, logical argument made his aid of great value. He has never sought law business, and has never accepted any which interfered with his public duties.

GENERAL GARFIELD'S HOME LIFE.

General Garfield is the possessor of two homes, and his family, large as it is, have some ten years ago, finding how unsatisfactory life was in hotels and boarding houses, he bought a lot of ground on the corner of Thirteenth and I streets, in Washington, with money borrowed of a friend built a plain, substantial three-story house. A wing was extended afterward to make room for the fast growing family. The money was repaid in time, and was probably saved in great part from what would otherwise have gone to landlords. The children grew up in pleasant home surroundings, and the house became a center of much stable and cordial hospitality. Five or six years ago the little cottage at Hiram was sold, and for a time the only residence the Garfields had in the district was a summer house he built on Little Mountain, a bold elevation in Lake county, which commands a view of thirty miles of rich farming country stretched along the shore of Lake Erie. Three years ago he bought a farm in Monticello, in the same county, lying on both sides of the Lake shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. Here his family spend all the time when he is free from his duties in Washington. The original farm-house was a low, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half building, and its limited accommodations were supplemented by numerous outbuildings, one of which General Garfield uses for office and library purposes. Last spring he had the house enlarged and remodelled, so that it now has a handsome modern look. The farm contains about 120 acres of excellent land, is a large tract of cultivation, and the Congressman finds a recreation, of which he never tires, in directing the field work and making improvements in the buildings, fences and orchards. Cleveland is only twenty-five miles away; there is a post office and a railway station within a mile, and the pretty country town of Painesville is but five miles distant. One of the pleasures of summer life on the Garfield farm is a drive of two miles through the woods to the lake shore and a bath in the breakers. Visitors who come unannounced often find the General working in the hayfield with his broad, genial face sheltered from the sun under a big chip hat and his trousers tucked in a pair of cowhide boots. He is a thorough countryman by instinct. The smell of the good brown earth, the loosing of cattle, the perfume of the new-cut grass, and all the sights and sounds of farm life are dear to him from early associations.

General Garfield has five children living, and has lost two, who died in infancy. The two younger boys, Harry and James, are now at school in New Hampshire. Mary, or Molly, as everybody calls her, is a handsome, rosy-checked girl of about twelve. The two younger girls are named Edwin and Abram. The General's mother is still living, and has long been a member of his family. She is an intelligent, energetic old lady, with a clear head and a strong will, who keeps well posted in the news of the day and is very proud of her son's career, though more liberal of criticism than of praise.

THE EARNINGS OF AN ACTIVE LIFE.

General Garfield's property may amount to \$20,000. It consists exclusively of his farm in Ohio and his house in Washington, and every dollar of it has been earned by his own exertions. He has saved a little every year from his salary, and with an occasional legal fee, has made up the bulk of his estate. When he entered

Congress he owned a little house in Hiram, worth, perhaps, \$1,500. His hospitable habits have interfered somewhat with his economies. It rarely happens that the family are a week by themselves in Washington or at the Mount Vernon place in the extreme northeastern corner of Ohio, and now embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Geauga, Lake and Mahoning. His old home, county of Portage, was detached from it a year ago. With the exception of the coal and iron regions in the extreme southern part, the district is purely rural, and is inhabited by a population of pure New England ancestry. It is claimed that there is less illiteracy in proportion to the population than in any other district in the United States. In person General Garfield is six feet high, broad shouldered and strongly built. He has an unusually large head, that seems to be devoted to his wife and children. Among his hair and beard, now touched with gray, large, light blue eyes, a prominent nose and full cheeks.

HIS APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER.

He dresses plainly, is fond of broad-brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, eats heartily, cares nothing for luxurious living, is a great reader of good books on all subjects, is thoroughly temperate in all respects, save in that of brain work, and is devoted to his wife and children. Among his hobbies are conducting races, and he is a general, approachable, companionable and a remarkably entertaining talker. His mind is a vast storehouse of facts, reminiscences and anecdotes. He is not what is called a practical politician. He knows little of the machinery of caucuses and conventions, or of the policy of a great party, however, he has few equals. To no man is the Republican party more indebted for its successes in recent years than to James A. Garfield.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Doubtless many of the persons who lived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York in 1879 noticed frequently passing through its chief corridor a tall, robust man, whose face beamed with good humor. This was Chester A. Arthur, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, then occupying rooms in the hotel as their headquarters. If they had inquired about the man's history they would have learned that he was a man of good religious stock—that might guard him during his wanderings among politicians.

His father was a Baptist clergyman of Troy, where, it is said, some fifty years ago he was born. He received an excellent education at Union College was near by at Schenectady, and it was natural therefore that young Arthur, after completing his preparation for college, should enter its doors. Here, in the year 1849, he was graduated. While in college he was a diligent and popular student. He stood high in his classes, and was recognized as a man of ability and promise. He was welcomed into the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and ever afterward has taken a deep interest in its welfare. Upon leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He came to this city and formed a law partnership with Erasmus D. Culver, afterward Mayor of the city of the South American States, and a Judge also of the Civil Court of Brooklyn. Almost at the beginning of his practice, Mr. Arthur was successful in winning cases. After Mr. Culver accepted the Judgeship, Mr. Arthur formed a new partnership with a Mr. Gardner. The firm existed for some years, and had a large business. Upon the death of Mr. Gardner in 1855 the business was continued by Mr. Arthur alone. In the year 1871, in company with Benjamin K. Phelps, the District Attorney, he formed the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Knapp.

At Arthur's last case was the well-known suit of Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, to recover possession of eight slaves that had been declared free by Judge Paine, of the Superior Court of this city. Lemmon had incautiously been passing through New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and taken into custody by Judge Paine. The Judge was of the opinion that the Fugitive Slave law did not hold these slaves. The State of Virginia directed its Attorney-General to appeal from Judge Paine's decision. The Legislature of this State responded to the challenge by requesting the Governor to employ counsel to ride on the case. E. D. Culver and Joseph Bunt were appointed. Afterward they withdrew and Mr. Arthur was appointed. He associated with him self William M. Evans, and argued the case before the Supreme Court. That Court sustained Judge Paine's decision. The case was then appealed to the Court of Appeals. There also the judgment of Judge Paine was affirmed—and henceforth no slaveholder dared venture into New York State with his slaves. This was not the sole case in which Arthur busied himself in behalf of the slaves.

Even as late as 1859 colored people were not permitted to ride on the Fourth Avenue street cars. Lizzie Jennings, a colored woman of excellent character superintended a Sunday school was roughly expelled from a Fourth Avenue car because she was black. She brought a suit against the railroad company, and applied to Mr. Arthur for advice. He accepted charge of the case, and managed it before Judge Rockwell in a Brooklyn court. The jury gave a verdict of \$500 damages in favor of the colored woman. The \$500 was paid by the railroad company; and henceforth the colored people ride without question

on the cars of all street lines in New York. All these events led to the formation of the Republican party in this State, in which Mr. Arthur took a prominent part. During the war great service for the Government was rendered by Mr. Arthur. On January 1, 1861, he was appointed Engineer in Chief by Governor Morgan of this State. In this office he did very valuable service in the equipment of the volunteers of the State for the war. Upon January 27, 1861, in honor of these services, he was appointed Quartermaster-General on Governor Morgan's staff. Here he again worked with great energy to forward troops to the seat of war.

He took great interest in politics, and gradually became one of the leaders of the Republican party in this State. Upon November 20, 1871, he was appointed Collector of the Port by President Grant to succeed Thomas Murphy. Upon the expiration of his four years' term, so acceptably had he filled the post, that he was reappointed in December, 1875. The nomination of this time was unanimously confirmed by the Senate without reference to a committee as usual. This was a high compliment, usually reserved for ex-Senators. On July 21, 1879, he was succeeded by Collector Merritt.

Upon September 18, 1879, he was elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee. It was largely due to his skillful management that the campaign was such a successful one—all the Republican candidates for State offices being elected. Mr. Arthur's wife, a very estimable woman—the daughter of Captain Herndon, who was lost on the Central America—died in this city during the past winter. She had two children, who are both living.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Is It a Puzzle to Know Where to Get the Best and Nicest Fitting Shoes?

NO PUZZLE AT ALL!

A	Rich	ard	son
and	Bro	keep	the
best	and	finest	stock
in	the	city	and
they	sell	them	cheap
as	they	want	to sell
off all	their	stock	before
they	move	into	their
new	store.	You	will
find	them	at pres	ent
on	the	corner	east
of	the	First	Na-
tional Bank.			pp16417

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS

It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function of the body, and thus a benefit in all diseases. In eliminating the impurities of the blood, the natural and necessary result is the cure of Scrofulous and other skin eruptions and diseases, including Cancer, Ulcers and other Sores. It cures Pimples, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, etc., cured by the Safe Bitters. It is unequalled as an appetizer and regular tonic. It is a medicine which should be in every family, and which, wherever used, will save the payment of many doctors' bills.

Bottles of two sizes; prices, 50 cents and \$1.00. **WARNER'S Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.** H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors, Rochester, N. Y. Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

E. J. KENT, PAINTER!

Is in no way connected with any other person or firm using the name. Still remains in the old place, opposite the Corn Exchange.

Frescoing, Graining, &c. &c.

FOR SALE

At Gazette Counting Room.

At a BARGAIN

A NEW IMPROVED

HOWE

SEWING MACHINE

Call and see it.

For Sale!

At Gazette Counting Room.

A Beckford Knitting Machine

Which will be sold at a bargain.

New York Cash Store!

SMITH & BOSTWICK!

250,000 Yds

Dress Goods!

To be placed on the Center Table at 12 1-2 Cents per Yard.

Having a Surplus of eight or ten cases of Dress Goods, we have determined to put a price on the entire lot so that every woman, girl and child in Rock and adjoining counties can have the benefit of the cheapest and best dress for the money known.

RIBBONS!!

We will place to-morrow morning 1000 Pieces of

SOUTHERN MADE SASH RIBBONS!

Five Inches wide on our Counter at 7 cents, usual price 25 cents. This is to close this year's importations.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

GREAT SLAUGHTER!

DRY GOODS

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE!

McCLERNAN & CO.'S

Come and get Bargains before we

Glose Out. Everything Going

at Half Price.

NOTICE.---All accounts not settled before the 15th of July will be placed in the hands of a lawyer for collection.

McCLERNAN & CO.

Myers Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

HEIMSTREET.

Drugs & Artist Material

Clerks in Attendance All Hours of the Night

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WHAT YOU ALL SHOULD KNOW!

Is where you can get the most and best goods for the least money. We keep a large and complete stock of pure Drugs, Wines, Liquors, Patent and Proprietary Medicines.

BOYD'S BATTERIES, the best Blood Purifier known, a sure cure for Rheumatism, &c., &c.

Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Mineral Paint and Others, Red Lead, Umbers, Siennas, Machine Oils, Head-Light, Neatsfoot, Castor Oil, and Lantern Oil. Window Glass, and Putty, Varnish, Paint, Camel's Hair, Badger, Stencil, Whitewash, Kalsomine, Hair, Tooth and Shoe Brushes. Toilet and Fancy Articles, Handkerchief Extracts, Cologne. The best 5 or 10 cent Cigars in the city.

CROFT & SHEER.

433 West Milwaukee Street, Janesville, Wis.

JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE!

WEBB & HALL,

WOULD INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF

STEM AND KEY WIND WATCHES!

Including the celebrated Water Proof Watch. Our stock of Fine Jewelry, Solid Silver and Silver Plated Ware is unusually large, and notwithstanding the increase in cost of goods, we are selling at very low prices. Would be pleased to show the goods.

Cor. Main and Milwaukee Streets.

BRIEFLETS.

—Frank Smith is able to be out again.
—Cold water night for the temperature folk.

—R. M. Hollister returned to-day from Cincinnati.

—The fronts of the stores in Cannon's block are being repainted.

—The entries are made in the presidential race, and pool-selling will begin.

—Miss Nellie Bluff graduates to-day from the High School in Darlington.

—The school teachers were paid off this afternoon by City Treasurer Haselton.

—Milwaukee street bridge is being patched up with new planks where needed.

—Rev. T. P. Sawin is to give the Fourth of July oration at Clear Lake on the Fifth.

—Young Lyon, who was so badly kicked by a stallion, was in the city to-day, and is on the gain.

—The McLean Manufacturing Company has to go to Fort Atkinson to buy wool. Why so?

—The ladies have taken a move in the direction of a leap year party for next Thursday evening.

—It was a glorious rain last night, and June did well in laying the dust and bathing off the heated term.

—The Court Street Sunday school have arranged for a social at the church parlors next Monday evening.

—Mr. Craven, of Beloit, has a night blooming cereus, which promises an opening of from twenty-five to thirty blossoms.

—The funeral services of the late Wm. H. Read are to be held next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence.

—Clarence Clark returned from Madison yesterday, and will occupy his place in the law office of Norcross and Dunwiddie.

—William Hemphill, of Fulton, has pretty good stock, and if anyone doubts it he has a pair of twin colts to show up. The twins are doing well too.

—Miss Sarah Richardson, the daughter of Hon. Hamilton Richardson, returned last evening from the Sacred Heart, Montreal, where she has been attending school.

—People should remember that it isn't safe to interfere with those driving cattle to the pound. A woman tried it the other day, and Marshal Smith has caused her arrest.

—A vote taken in the Western School of Telegraphy, yesterday, stood: Republican 65, Democrats 26, Greenbackers 2. Students from nineteen different States were the voters.

—Mrs. Wm. H. Read, whose husband died so suddenly yesterday, has been quite ill for several days, and was still confined to her bed when the body of her husband was brought home.

—Not even a pop gun was fired off here on receipt of the news of Hancock's nomination, and the only stir was among a few Democrats who were trying to find out who English was.

—W. Calvin Gillette, representing Adams' Synchronical chart, a valuable work, by which is given the whole history of the world at a glance, is in the city showing up the merits of the work.

—The decorations of city offices and Council Chamber are about completed. The rooms are indeed handsome, the ornamental work on the ceilings, and the borders adding greatly to their beauty.

—Conductor Eugene Rich and C. S. Jackson have been having some fine trout fishing at Delton, north of Baraboo. The first day they got 102, the second 132, the third 65, and the fourth 99, and they were dearies too.

—R. H. Erdman, who is well known here as a tonsorial artist, has returned from Red Wing, Minn., where he has been at work, and has taken one of the chairs in Emil Wiegand's new barber shop near the Grand hotel.

—A letter received from C. A. Willard, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Sunday School Association, states that he will be here to address the meeting in the Baptist church next Sunday evening, in observance of the Hakes centennial.

—The secrecy of hangers-about the bulletin boards yesterday shows how little interest is taken in the action of the Democratic convention. All seemed to feel that it mattered little who was nominated as defeat seemed so certain as to rob the doings of all interest.

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CLOSE OF THE SCHOOLS.

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Universally acknowledged the best, Astor House, New York.

HOME AGAIN.

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THE WEATHER.

REPORTED BY PRENTICE & EVENSON DRUGGISTS.
The thermometer at 6 o'clock last night stood at 55 degrees above; at 1 o'clock a. m. to-day at 72 degrees above; at 7 o'clock a. m. at 72 degrees above; at 1 o'clock p. m. at 81 degrees above. A heavy shower last night. To-day partly cloudy.

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MAJOR TOT.

As will be seen by an announcement in another column Major Tot will be on exhibition for a few days in Connor's new store on West Milwaukee street commencing next Tuesday. Of him the Madison Journal says:

The midget, Major Tot, now on exhibition in Brown's block, is attracting large crowds of curious people. He is truly a wonderful little fellow. He is now fifteen years of age and weighs but 10½ pounds. He is perfectly formed and is as active as a cricket. He gives an amusing performance, which is pleasing to everyone. The midget was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and weighed at birth 1½ pounds. His parents are with him and are ordinary sized people and are French natives of Canada. The major speaks French with his parents and English with the visitors. He stands on the exhibitor's hand and shows himself away in a sixteen inch saddle. He has a magnificent little coach and a splendid pony, which are at the place of exhibition. It is well worth the price of admission to see the little major, and all who do so will not regret it.

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CITY NOTICES.

Persons under the operation of Fellows' Hypophosphites should examine their blood under the microscope from time to time, and mark the increase of red and active particles and diminution of the white or dead ones; these observations are interesting and instructive.

—The Voltair Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say Write to them without delay. nov14dw1w

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. J. T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. Jan12dw1w

It Costs Less
to use SOZODONT than any other beautifier. A few drops only are needed, and when regularly applied to the teeth it is not only beautifying, but healthful. Much other adorning is dangerous, but this never. In the sick room or on the toilet, it is equally welcome.

By using SPALDING'S GLUE on the first appearance of a defect in the furniture, it will prove itself to be the most economical thing about the house. jol12dw1w

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Restored to Complete Health.
BROOKS, Me. Sept. 7, 1870.
DEAR SIR—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much, and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.

Seven years ago, the past Spring, I had a severe attack of Diphtheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Noticing the advertisement of PERUVIAN SYRUP, I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the SYRUP until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day. I attribute my present health entirely to the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have several times recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results.

Yours truly, CHARLES E. PEARCY.
Sold by dealers generally. Sold in Janesville by PRENTICE & EVENSON. jol12dw1w

DIED.
STONE—In this city, June 23rd, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. SARAH L. STONE, aged 61 years. "There is sweet rest in Heaven."

COMMERCIAL.
JANESVILLE MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE GAZETTE BY RUMF & GRAY GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 23.
Receipts of grain have been liberal during the past week notwithstanding the declining tendency in prices. Wheat is selling at 75¢ per bushel for best spring, and 65¢ for the lower grades. Rye is salable at 65¢. Barley is nearly out of the market, but little being held by farmers; we note sales of a few loads during the week at 40¢. Corn and Oats are dull and unchanged.

Wool is beginning to move, and the market rules dull with sales of best clip at 33¢ and common to fair at 25¢; all unmerchantable 15¢ off.

Flour—New Process \$1.60 per sack; Wisconsin \$1.25 per sack.

Rye Flour—\$1.25 per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat Flour—75¢ per sack.

Wheat—Winter, 80¢; 85¢; Good to best milling spring 75¢; shipping grades 65¢.

Wheat Bran—50¢ per 100; \$1.00 per ton.

Meal—corn, 30¢ per 100; bolted 35¢ per 100.

FEED—20¢ per 100.

MIDLANDS—50¢ per 100. No. 112.

Rye—4¢ good request at 65¢.

Barley—ranges at 40¢ to 50¢ according to quality.

Corn—shelled per 60 lbs, 31¢; 33¢ cents.

Oats—White 25¢; mixed 23¢.

Timothy Seed—in demand at \$1.75; \$1.90 per 40 pounds.

Clover Seed—dull at 30¢; 35¢ per bushel.

Potatoes—dull at 30¢.

Butter—good supply at 14¢.

Eggs—dull at 14¢ per dozen.

Hens—good demand at 18¢ fresh.

Hens—Green, 6¢; call 10¢; Dry, 10¢.

Wool—Ranges at 25¢ to 35¢; 1/2 off for unmerchantable.

SEAR FATS—Range at 75¢ to 85¢ each.

LIVE SWINE—Cattle \$2.50 to \$4.00 per 100 lbs; Hogs 3.00 to 3.50 per 100 lbs.

Poultry—Turkeys 12¢; Chickens 6¢.

Chicago Market.

On Monday, June 21.

WHEAT—No 2 spring wheat Cash, 90¢; No 3 spring wheat Cash, 85¢.

CORN—No 2 cash, 66¢.

BARLEY—Extra No 3 cash, 40¢ cents.

PORK—cash new, 131¢.

LARD—cash 67¢.

LIVE HOGS—40¢ to 60¢ according to grade.

BUTTER—19¢ to 20¢; 10¢; 9¢; according to quality.

CHEESE—50¢, according to quality.

HAY—Timothy No 1, at \$13.00; No 2, at \$12.50; No 3, at \$12.00.

HOPS—30¢.

HONEY—Good to new choice comb in boxes at 13¢.

SEEDS—Clover at \$4.00 to \$4.10 per bu; Timothy at \$2.50; Flax at 1.20.

TALLOW—50¢ No 1.

WHEAT—10¢.

WOOL—Tub-washed, good conditioned and common coarse to choice medium, 45¢ to 60¢.

MILWAUKEE GRAIN MARKET.

June 23.

Flour—quiet but steady.

Wheat—firm; opened 1/2¢ higher, and closed steady; No 1 Milwaukee hard \$1.60; No 2 Milwaukee 90¢; No 3 85¢; June 91¢; July 92¢; August 93¢; No 3 81¢; No 4 76¢; rejected nominal.

CORN—No 3 31¢.

OATS—No 2 26¢.

RYE—No 1 75¢.

BARLEY—No 3 spring 68¢.

PORK—prime cash new, \$12.00.

LARD—prime steam 67¢.

New York Monetary Market.

New York, June 24.

Money, 3 per cent.

Sterling exchange bankers' bills \$4.25; silver exchange on New York 45 1/2.

Government higher.

State bonds dull.

Stocks strong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Stockholders.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Savings Bank will be held at the office of the bank on Saturday, July 10, 1886, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and officers for the ensuing year.
J. H. RICHWALD, Cashier.
Jol12dw1w

Gold and Silver Plating.
The undersigned has taken rooms in Tallman's Block opposite First National Bank, where he is prepared
To do all kinds of Gold and Silver PLATING
In the best of shape and on short notice. Repairing of all kinds of Jewelry and Silver ware. Give me a call.
O. M. NELSON.
Jol12dw1w

GEO. STOCKTON,
Retailer of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS and NOTIONS, West Side, Janesville, Wis.

Full assortment Mme Demorest's New and Popular Fashions.

Auction! Auction!
Special attention is called to the Auction Sale of Household Goods of every description, belonging to Father Doyle. The furniture is all good, and in good condition. The entire lot will be sold at auction on Corn Exchange, on Saturday, June 26th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

G. W. WHEELER, Auctioneer.

FOR EXCURSIONS, FISHING PARTIES! PICNICS AND TOURISTS.

I have the fullest and best line of goods for Fishing Parties, Picnics and Travelers. I have Boiled, Roast, and Potted Chicken and Turkey, Lunch Tongue, Compressed Tongue, Deviled Tongue, Pressed Ham, Potted Ham, Potted Corn, Deviled Lobsters, Cooked Corn Beef, Sardines in Oil, Tomato Sauce and Salad Dressing, Anchovies, Salmon, Clams, Pigs Feet, Baked Beans, Codfish Balls, Soups, Lunch Pickles Sweet, Prepared Mustard, Sauces, Jellies, Jams and Preserves, Branded Fruits, Table Vinegar, Bottled Elder, Seltzer, Raspberry Vinegar, Lime Juice, &c. &c. Also, Parker House Rolls, Brown Bread, Choice Crackers, &c.

J. A. DENNISTON.
49 West Milwaukee St.

De THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

CURES RHEUMATISM, CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

CURES RHEUMATISM, CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

CURES SORE THROAT, CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Cures Lame Back and Stiff Joints.

Cures Lame Back and Stiff Joints.

Cures Burns, Cuts and Bruises.

Cures Burns, Cuts and Bruises.

For Sale by Croft & Sherer, and A. J. Roberts.

Please Read This!